

AN OVATION

BRYAN GETS WARM WELCOME
IN NEW YORK.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

Great Reception Is Tendered the
Democratic Leader in New
York City.

New York.—(Special.)—William J. Bryan's reception by 15,000 persons in Madison Square garden tonight was all that his reception at this place four years ago was not. Then the applause was meager and fainter than the signals of disapproval; tonight the enormous audience applauded the every utterance of the speaker. Four years ago Bryan read his address; tonight he talked in an offhand, heart-to-heart way. Four years ago a large part of the audience left the hall before Bryan had finished; tonight the people yelled for more when the speaker showed signs of quitting, and refused to listen to the preliminaries in their desire to have him begin. The brilliant calcium light of the public favor in which Bryan stood tonight was reflected on Richard Croker, representing Tammany, which four years ago was the Nebraska's enemy.

STANDS LIKE A GREAT ROCK.

The principal point of resemblance was that tonight, as at his previous appearance, Bryan swerved not a hair's breadth from the line of argument mapped out by him in his Nebraska home, without consultation with Eastern leaders, and threw no sop to sectional favor.

FOLLOWED BY SHOUTING MULTITUDE.

The Madison Square garden meeting was but the first of four held tonight. From the rostrum of the big hall he went to a stand erected just outside at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, from there to Tammany hall and thence to Cooper Union. The people who succeeded in securing admission to any one of the three meetings were but a small fraction of those who surged through the streets around the place of meeting. From place to place Bryan's courage was followed by a shouting multitude anxious to catch a glimpse of the man toward whom the democracy of New York has so changed in four years.

While every sentence was being applauded within Madison Square garden the tower of the building was transformed into a fountain of multi-colored fire shooting high into the heavy clouds, and from other stands near by rockets were being exploded with galling gun impetuosity. The Tammany chief had given the fireworks committee carte blanche, and all explosive that could be used effectively were touched off. By means of the pyrotechnics the Tammany treasury was lightened about \$10,000. While nearly 150 bands had been engaged, there was no general parade. Individual clubs in endless numbers marched to different meeting places, aggregating the celebration over the entire city. Every man in the Tammany ranks was out doing his assigned share in the demonstration.

CROWD AWAITS HIS ARRIVAL.

Colonel Bryan arrived at the Grand Central at 2:55 over the New York Central rail. Although there had been a special police force appointed at the instigation of Mr. Croker, the mob took bodily possession of the candidate the moment he stepped from his train. Black drivers, railroad employees and a number of others who do not figure on the roll of Tammany shook his hand before the reception committee got to him. With an athletic rush Bryan bolted through the crowd and reached for the extended hand of Richard Croker.

RAIN DELUGES THE STREETS.

When Colonel Bryan reached New York ominous clouds hung in the north, and within a few moments after he had reached his hotel a storm of considerable force broke. A driving rain deluged the streets for a quarter of an hour, the wind meanwhile blowing at high velocity. Later the rain settled into a steady drizzle, which lasted an hour and which was followed by a raw, cold wind from the west. The promoters of the demonstration feared a repetition of the bad weather during Bryan's visit four years ago. About 6 o'clock, however, conditions improved somewhat, but even then it was not what local democrats had hoped for or what the morning had promised.

DINNER AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

From the time of his arrival at the hotel until 5 o'clock, when the dinner which had been arranged by Mr. Croker in honor of his distinguished guest was served in the Moorish room of the Hoffman house, Mr. Bryan rested. Previous reports of the elaborateness and expense of this dinner were disproven. It was a plain, informal affair, at which but three kinds of wine were served, and the menu was but little more elaborate than that of many table d'hote tables in the city. Although Colonel Bryan did not drink his wine, glasses were provided for him just as they were for the other guests. The formal dress rule was not adhered to.

CROWD IN MADISON SQUARE.

The doors of the Madison Square garden were thrown open at 5:30. Fifteen hundred persons were present on special tickets of admission issued by the Tammany committee, and the rest assembled for seats as best they could. Before the hour of opening thousands

were backed up in the adjoining thoroughfares.

With the opening of the doors there was a rush that filled the hall in a little more than half an hour. Nearly every person in the audience was armed with a flag. The first demonstration of the evening was when the band struck up "Dixie," which brought the entire audience to its feet. The interior of the building was swathed in bunting in the national colors.

Back of the speakers' stand on the north side of the hall was a huge motif in the form of an arch, blazing in electric lights. "We wish to remain free people."

WILD DEMONSTRATION IN HALL.

Mr. Bryan's appearance on the rostrum started the greatest demonstration of the night. For eight minutes the standing crowd cheered. Five minutes after Mr. Bryan entered the hall Mr. Stevenson entered the hall and the demonstration was prolonged. Mr. Croker took a seat at a small table and coldly surveyed the crowd. His eyes rolled over the sea of faces in front of him and to the topmost galleries. Then he looked over toward Mr. Bryan with a quick smile and nod of satisfaction. A few moments later he arose, took up the huge mallet provided as a gavel and rapped for order. Order did not come. He waited for the enthusiasm to spend itself and again rapped—this time with better success. In a word he appointed Edward M. Shepard, who four years ago opposed the election of Mr. Bryan, chairman of the meeting. Mr. Shepard produced a bundle of manuscript, and in a thin voice—audible within only a small radius from the stand—he started to read. When he referred to the difference in the welcome which Mr. Bryan was receiving from that of four years ago he gave the cue for a chorus of applause, and when he said that Mr. Bryan had refused to take the shorter road to power by becoming all things to all men, the waves of applause rolled greater.

When Bryan stepped to the front rail the second notable demonstration of the night began and lasted nearly as long as the first. After he had obtained perfect silence, standing with his hand raised, and was saying "Ladies and gentlemen," some one in the center of the audience exploded a flashlight bomb which sent dense volumes of smoke rolling to the ceiling and threw the audience into an uproar. A rush for the center of the hall was at once made by dozens of policemen and firemen and the energetic photographer was promptly thrown out of the hall.

COLONEL BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Colonel Bryan's address tonight differed in no material point from his previous addresses in the campaign. It was rather a general emphasizing of all that he has said.

COERCION OF EMPLOYEES.

The policy of coercion which was a characteristic feature of the republican campaign in 1896 is again in evidence this year. Prominent among the railroad companies adopting this policy is a Pennsylvania company which is endeavoring to control its employees in the interest of the republican party. During the recent C. & P. Veterans association meeting in Cleveland, the company cast aside all pretense of fairness in politics and Superintendent Screven, in a speech to the veteran employees, told them how they should vote this fall. Mr. Screven said: "Vote for Mr. McKinley and you will be doing what your employers, the C. & P. railroad, wants you to do. If you desire to hold your positions, vote for the re-election of President McKinley. If you do not, and he should be defeated, the consequences will be upon your own head." This is not a mere intimidation, or even an emphatically expressed desire, it is a direct threat, a brutal attempt upon the part of a man employing a large number of laborers to coerce them into voting in a certain manner.

The people of this country must realize, and the sooner the better, that wherever and whenever the employers of labor endeavor to control the ballot of their employees, liberty is endangered and government will become a plutocracy if the movement is not checked. The implied threat back of the statements made by large corporations is that if their plan of government, which looks toward the uplifting of the masses at the expense of the masses, is interfered with, they will pull their money out and produce a panic that labor may starve itself into subjugation. What is needed with these people is a strong hand like Bryan's to teach them that prosperity and power rests with the creators—the masses—and not with the drones. Brawn and brains make the wheels move, and not European stockholders, or those who ape royalty, believing that the way to reach the masses is through their stomachs.

With a monarchist like Hay to conduct our foreign policy, Hanna to look after labor and a check book for the politicians, it is time for the common people to look after their own rights, or get ready to take to tall timber.

\$7,000 GOLD BRICK.

Ottumwa, Ia.—(Special.)—Thomas Dougherty, a wealthy farmer residing near Albia, loaned \$7,000 to a stranger, taking as security two "gold bricks." The stranger said his name was C. L. Moore of Arizona, and that Dougherty was a long lost uncle, who was heir to valuable mining property in the west. The \$7,000 was necessary to procure title to the property. The gold bricks were formally tested by an alleged assayer in this city, who proved to be a "pal" of Moore's.

CONCEDED.

DEMANDS OF THE MINERS UNION
ARE MET.

THE STRIKE IS ENDED.

The Reading Posts Notices and
Other Companies Will Follow
Suit Immediately.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—Representatives of the large coal companies and independent operators, in session in this city, reached a determination that means the end of the great anthracite coal strike. The demands of the miners, formulated in convention in Scranton, were conceded, and, in conformity with the decision reached, the Reading Coal and Iron company at once issued a notice to its mine employees. The concession made is a positive victory for the striking miners.

It was predicted after the conference that the mines will be in operation before the close of next week. There will be some delay in bringing the last of the independent operators into line, but it is expected that in the course of the next few days notices will be posted by even the most stubborn. There is practically nothing else for them to do. The large companies generally have agreed to the concession, and, though the Delaware & Hudson railroad was not represented, it is taken for granted that it, too, will join hands with those that had officials at the conference.

SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT.

The operators agree to the 10 per cent advance in wages for all men and boys, the arrangement to continue in effect until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until notice is given. In those districts where the price of powder is above \$1.50 the decrease granted in the price will be taken into consideration, so that the net increase in wages will be 10 per cent, as in those districts where the powder question is not a factor. The operators will take up with their employees any grievances that they may have. It is believed that all local grievances will be readily adjusted by the men with their superintendents.

The Lehigh Valley company will post notices similar to that of the Reading in those of its mines where the powder question is not a factor. In the Lackawanna region, where the question of powder also must be met, it was agreed to grant the 10 per cent increase, but in that advance the reduction in the price of powder will be figured, so that the miners will receive the same concession as those in the Schuylkill region. The difference between the new powder rate and the old will be taken into consideration in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent.

CONFERENCE LASTED TWO DAYS.

The decision that practically marks the end of the strike was reached after two days of debate, which, after it brought into accord nearly all who took part, developed at first great diversity of opinion. The meeting was held in the office of President Joseph S. Harris of the Reading railway.

FILIPINO ASKS A VOTE.

Says He Is a Citizen of the United States.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—The supervisor of registration is in a quandary as to his duty in permitting a native Filipino to register according to law. In order that he may vote for president. The applicant's name is Ramon Reyes, who insists that he is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all privileges of Americans who were born under the stars and stripes. He has been in the United States for about eighteen months and has been in Omaha for more than a year. All of this time has been spent in one voting precinct. At one time Reyes applied to the clerk of the district court for naturalization papers, but the clerk informed him that he did not think it possible to issue such papers because the Filipinos are subjects of the United States. There is no government in the Philippines except that established by the United States, and the man has no government to which he can swear allegiance.

COMES OF WEALTHY FAMILY.

Reyes is an educated man, 21 years of age. He was born at Boronga, in the island of Samar, about 300 miles south of Manila. He comes of a wealthy Filipino family and is in the United States for the purpose of studying English and American customs. He says he will vote for McKinley if permitted to do so. The case has not been determined. In appearance Reyes is a typical Filipino. He is a little below the average in height, being only five feet tall. His complexion is of olive tint, and he has the sharp black eyes characteristic of his race. Although a very small man he has great strength, and is a swordsman of unusual skill. He has adopted American customs and his dark skin and unusual complexion are the only things that mark him as a native of the new island possessions.

FRANCE WILL HONOR KRUGER.

New York.—(Special.)—It is stated on excellent authority, says a cablegram to the Times from Paris, that ex-President Kruger will, after landing at Marseilles, pass through Paris, and that he will be received with all the honor due to the head of a state. The municipality of Marseilles is making preparations for a grand reception to Kruger and it is certain that he will be enthusiastically welcomed by the population in general.

BIG JUMP IN LINSEED OIL.

Trust Makes Sudden Advance of
Ten Cents a Gallon.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Manufacturers in every line in which linseed oil figures as an important raw material, were in a flurry all over the country this afternoon and they kept the telegraph and telephone lines warm in their frantic attempts to secure themselves against a record breaking market fluctuation. At both branches of the American Linseed Oil companies marked up the price of linseed oil to 70 cents, or the highest figure known since the infancy of the industry. Before noon the price was 60 cents. This advance of 10 cents per gallon is the largest single price fluctuation ever known in linseed oil and is about the equivalent of a 40 or 50 cents per bushel advance in the price of wheat.

Coming at the season of the year when the movement of the new crop of flaxseed from the farmers of the northwest has but just begun, it has caught every manufacturer in the country by surprise. Possibly all of them had been expecting 35 cent oil. The result has been that they had reduced their stocks to the lowest possible point. All of them will have to come to the new state of things, providing the prices are maintained, if they are to get their products in the market in time for next spring's distribution. All interests concede that the control of the situation is centered in the American Linseed company. The outside concerns quickly came up to the American company's figures and were selling freely all the afternoon. Flaxseed is now selling at \$1.82, or an advance during the last ten days of 35 cents per bushel.

FIGURING ON NEW YORK VOTE.

Republicans and Democrats Do a
Little Forecasting.

New York.—(Special.)—Large numbers of democratic and republican politicians are trying to figure out the effect on the voting of the reception tendered Colonel Bryan in this city. The democrats are very much encouraged, but it is not oversteating it to say that the republicans feel absolutely no fear. To the McKinley manager the effect appeared much like that of a brass band or an hurrah—cheerful while it lasted, but soon spent.

Richard Croker, now the acknowledged Bryan leader in the state, promptly announced that Greater New York will give Bryan 80,000 plurality and that Bryan would carry the state by 30,000 plurality. B. B. Odell, Jr., the chairman of the republican state committee, said that Bryan's meetings would really help the republicans, and that McKinley would have a plurality of 100,000 in the state. This is the first time that Odell has given out figures.

The republicans hope to eclipse the Bryan meeting and destroy any good effect it may be giving his party by the Roosevelt reception, which takes place October 25, and they hope to overshadow Bryan's second reception October 27 by the sound-money daylight parade up Broadway on Nov. 3.

RED PEPPER IN HER STOCKINGS.

Woman Puts it There To Keep Her
Awake.

New York.—(Special.)—With her face showing plainly the terrible strain she is undergoing, Marguerite Gast, the girl cyclist, who is trying to establish a record for 3,000 miles on the Valley Stream, L. I., course, completed her 2,475th mile at 11:30 today. She had then been eleven days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes in the saddle. She had sprinkled red pepper in her stockings, that the pain might keep her awake. Save for a rest between 11:30 last night and 3:05 a. m. today, Miss Gast rode continually for fifteen hours. By Saturday she hopes to complete the 3,000 miles. No one has yet established a record for more than 2,000 miles.

Miss Gast rounded up the twenty-sixth century at 7 p. m. today. All obstacles toward the completion of the 3,000 miles journey have been overcome so far by the little woman, who expects to finish Saturday evening.

HERO OF GETTYSBURG DEAD.

General Fisher, the Hero of Battle
of Gettysburg.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special.)—General J. W. Fisher, hero of the battle of Gettysburg, is dead at the age of 86 years. General Fisher entered the war of the rebellion as a private in the Fifth reserves and was discharged a major general.

At the battle of Gettysburg Fisher, then a colonel, noted a little force of rebels intrenching on a little round top, and without waiting for orders Fisher charged and captured the position, the gallant move turning what seemed to be defeat into victory. He was praised and promoted.

For ten years General Fisher served as chief justice of the Wyoming territorial supreme court. Three sons, one at Seattle, one at Pueblo, Colo., and one in this city, and a daughter, survive him.

SAVES A SHIP AND 700 LIVES.

Seattle, Wash.—(Special.)—The steamer Charles D. Lane arrived this afternoon from Nome after one of the most eventful voyages yet made between the new gold fields and Seattle. The steamer broke down at sea and was for three days adrift in the Pacific, with 700 souls on board. A dead calm prevailed until the boiler tubes, which had been blown out, could be repaired. Eric Morelander, a passenger, was the master mechanic who made the repairs, and the ship's officers gave him \$1,000 for the two days' work.

DISORDERED KIDNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE

for more sickness and suffering than anything else. Kidney troubles irritates the nerves, makes one dizzy, restless, sleepless, irritable; makes one pass water often during day and compels one to get up during night; causes back-ache takes ambition from you; you get weak and waste away.

William Sweeney, cashier Park bank, Albany, N. Y., who had been troubled with his kidneys for several years took Cramer's Kidney Cure, it brought permanent relief and Mr. Sweeney has done as much as any other one person to spread the advantages of Cramer's Kidney and Liver Cure before the world.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 19, 1900.—I firmly believe that I owe my life to Cramer's Kidney Cure. For two years I suffered with kidney trouble and could find no relief anywhere. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines. I tried Cramer's Kidney Cure as a last resort and I wish I had I had followed the advice of friends sooner. In less than four months it had made a new man of me. I am entirely well and I give all the praise to Cramer's Kidney Cure.

SAMUEL L. MORRIS.
Of the Omaha Police Force.

CRAMER'S KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.
The most wonderful kidney medicine known; will give you strength and bring color to your cheeks. It is a sure cure for kidney troubles. Sold by all druggists. Insist on Having Cramer's, \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00.

CRAMER MEDICAL COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y.

LUMBER.

SEND YOUR BILLS TO THE
Union Lumber Co., WINONA,
MINN.
They Sell Direct to Farmers at
WHOLESALE PRICES

WEBSTER'S HANDY MAN.



This is what I can do, and it don't make any difference whether it is night or day, wet or dry, cold or warm, storm or calm, just call me and I will pump water, grind feed, shell corn, separate cream, churn or grind bones, or any work that is required of me.

Call and see me at work at
ALLEN P. ELY & CO.,
1110 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.

We Also Buy and Sell New and Second-Hand Machinery

JACK OF ALL TRADES

OUR NEW "LITTLE GIANT" 1 1/2 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE.

Worth Its Weight in Gold to Every Stockman and Farmer.

How many of you have lost the price of this engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mill, leaving your stock without water. Get one now to do your pumping when there is no wind or to do it regularly when the wind does not affect its work, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm, it is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs, in the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 1/2 cents per hour when working. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no foundation needed, a great labor and money saver. Requires practically no attention, and is absolutely safe. We make all sizes of Gasoline Engines, from 1 1/2 to 75 horse-power. Write for circular and special prices.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., OMAHA, NEB.

MILWAUKEE STARTS NEW CARS.

Des Moines and Omaha Sleepers
Go On Omaha-Chicago Fast
Trains.

Two swell new sleeping cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's independent sleeping car system have been placed in service on the fast Omaha-Chicago night trains, beginning yesterday. They are the Des Moines and Omaha, whose only difference is their names. Either car is a long, heavy, non-wreckable frame of steel handsomely finished without and a great boudoir within. It contains fourteen sections, upholstered in a rich green, and a drawing room done in dark blue. The interior of the car is the plain, highly polished, rich brown mahogany edged with dainty inlaid work, and is heavily carpeted in velvet. One especially up-to-date feature is that the ladies toilet room, and dressing room contains an electric curler heater.

Electricity plays a big part on the Milwaukee, which prides itself on its electrically lighted trains. Eight glistening electrolights of clusters of four incandescent lights each throw the rays downward from the empire deck, while each berth, upper or lower, holds its incandescent bulb snugly hidden in a golden Pandora's box, which may be opened at will. Therefore, nobody undresses in the dark. Over each vestibule entrance are also placed electric lights, so there need be no missteps at night.

New dining cars and coaches to match have also just been placed in service.—Omaha World-Herald.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

At the Paris exposition is a magnificent illuminated manuscript gospel, the work of the queen of Roumania, who is a writer and artist.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



With its 8,528 miles of railroads, occupying nine states, includes as its western or Trans-Missouri system the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, which occupies the best section of Nebraska, both for agricultural and grazing purposes. It also penetrates to the center of Wyoming, through the cattle ranges and into the celebrated sheep country and the oil regions of Natrona county, Wyoming. It also is the pioneer line to the Black Hills, whose mythical past is so intimately associated with Indian traditions and their legendary lore. The modern Black Hills are especially famous for their marvelous richness in gold and silver ore, and for its equal marvelous thermal springs.

Near by these Black Hills are sections of the so-called "Bad Lands," where are still found great quantities of relics of prehistoric ages. The agriculturist or stock grower should seek location on these lines, as should the scientist visit the bad lands, the miner the upper hills, the invalid the sanitation of the thermal springs.

No immediate Scotch whisky drought need be feared in spite of recent disturbances in the industry. There are 104,636,404 gallons now ripening in bond in Scotland, an increase of more than 70 per cent over the amount held five years ago.

Menses surely brought on regularly, suppressions neglected often result in blood poisoning and quick consumption, and is the direct cause of women's troubles, therefore keep the menses regular with "De Le Due's Female Regulator," and women will be happy and healthy. If it fails, Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., send free medicine until relieved and fully cured; \$2 per package, or 3 for \$5, per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. A complete line of rubber goods on hand; ask for what you want.

"But how do you know that the mar is good?" asked the cashier of the discount clerk. "I know it perfectly well. Once I saw him return a silk umbrella that he had borrowed." "He's all right then," said the cashier in an assured tone.

Vital weakness and nervous debility can be cured. "Virtuama" Tablets are guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., to cure all nervous diseases, debility and all losses, or send free medicine until cured if guaranteed not to fail. Pale, thin emaciated, trembling and nervous people should try these tablets; greatest of nervines. If you are not what you ought to be, or want to be and can give them one trial and you will praise them forever. \$2 a package, or 3 for \$5, per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. Full line of rubber goods ask for what you want.

When a man at this season of the year begins to look over his last winter's clothing he realizes that the busy little bee isn't in it with the moth.